

From Blackwood's Magazine for March
NEW DISCOVERY IN THE FINE ARTS.
THE DAGUERROSCOPE.

"French Discovery—Pencil of Future—Who has not admired the splendid and wonderful representations in the camera obscura—images so clear, so full of life, so perfectly representing every object in nature. These living pictures, by traversing lens and mirrors, are thrown down with double beauty on the table of the camera obscura by the radiant finger of light. The new art has been discovered to fix these wonderful images, which have hitherto past away volatile—evanescent as a dream—to stop them, at our will, on a substance finely sensible to the immediate action of light, and render them permanent before our eyes, in traces represented by tints in perfect harmony on each point with different degrees of intensity. We must not, however, believe, as has been erroneously reported to the public with respect to these (Parisian) experiments, that the proper colors of objects are represented in these images by colors; they are only represented, with extreme truth, by light and in every gradation of shade; as an oil painting is given by a perfect engraving consisting of black lines; or, perhaps, more akin to a design made with mathematical accuracy, and in aqua-tinta; for there are no crossings of lines in the designs by the pencil of nature: red, blue, yellow, green &c., are rendered by combinations of light and shade—by demitints, more or less clear or obscure, according to the quantity of light in each color. But, in these copies, the delicacy of the design—the purity of the forms—the truth and harmony of the tone—the aerial perspective—the high finish of the details, are all expressed with the highest perfection.

The formidable lens, which often betrays monstrosities in the most delicate and aerial of our masterpieces, may here search for defects in vain. The creations of nature triumph. Far from betraying any defect, the highest magnifier only tends to show more clearly its vast superiority. At each step we find new objects to admire, revealing to us the existence of exquisite details, which escape the naked eye, even in reality. Nor can this astonish us when the radiant light, which can only act according to the immutable laws of nature, substitutes its rays for the hesitating pencil of the artist. M. Daguerre has represented, from the Pont des Arts, and in very small space, the whole bank of the Seine, including that part of the Louvre containing the grand gallery of pictures. Each line, each point, is rendered with a perfection quite unattainable by all means hitherto used; he has also reproduced the darkness of Notre Dame, with its immense draperies and Gothic Sculpture. He has also taken the view of a building in the morning at eight o'clock, at mid-day, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, during rain and in sunshine. Eight or ten minutes at most, in the climate of Paris, is sufficient; but under a more ardent sun, such as that of Egypt, one minute will suffice. To artists and savans, who often find it impossible to prolong their stay at interesting places, this process must be most welcome. The French journals, and reports of proceedings, however, admit that these admirable representations still leave something to be desired as to effect, when regarded as works of art. It is singular, they observe, that the power which created them seems to have abandoned them, and that these works of light want light. Even in those parts the most lighted, there is an absence of vivacity and effect; and it is to be allowed that, amidst all the harmony of their forms, these views appear subjected to the sober and heavy tone of color imparted by a dull Northern sky. It would appear that, by passing through the glasses of the optical arrangements of Mr. Daguerre, all the views are uniformly clothed with a melancholy aspect like that given to the horizon by the approach of evening. Motion, it is obvious, can never be copied; and the attempt to represent animals and shoe-blacks in action, consequently failed. Statuary is said to have been well defined, but, hitherto, M. Daguerre has not succeeded in copying the living physiognomy in a satisfactory manner, though he does not despair of success. It could not have escaped chemists that various chemical products are sensibly affected by light. Some gases may remain together in the dark without any effect, but a ray of light will cause instant explosion. Other bodies, such as the chloruret of silver, are modified in color. It at first takes a violet tint, afterwards becomes black. This property would doubtless have suggested the idea of applying it to the art of design. But, by this method, the most brilliant parts of the object become discolored, and the darker parts remain white. This produces an effect contrary to fact; and, again, the continued action of light tends to render the whole dark. Mr. Talbot's method would seem to be based on the use of the salts of silver, with the addition of some substance or covering to prevent the further action of light after the design was complete. This discovery will doubtless make a great revolution in the arts of design, and in a multitude of cases, will supersede old methods altogether inferior. The temporary interest of many may at first be affected; but whatever has the true character of good, cannot essentially do mischief. The invention of printing soon gave employment to many more than were employed as copyists. Even in our own time, the substitution of steel plates for engraving, instead of copper, although fifty times as many copies may be taken from them, has, by the substitution of good engravings for indifferent ones, so extended the demand, that more steel plates are now required than were formerly used of copper.

We must add a few words with reference to science. This newly discovered substance so easily acted upon by the rays of light, opens a wide field for photometric experiments, which hitherto have been hopeless, more particularly on the light of the moon. M. Arago calls to our attention some experiments made by himself, jointly with other philosophers, by which the light of the moon (300,000 times less than the sun) concentrated by the most powerful glasses, gave no indication of chemical action on the chloruret of silver, nor any sign of heat on the most delicate thermometer. We should be glad to know if any experiments have yet been made with the concentrated light of the moon on thermo-electrical apparatus, which may be constructed of extreme delicacy. The substance used by M. Daguerre is evidently sensible to the action of lunar light, since in twenty minutes, he can represent under the form of a white spot, the exact image of this luminary.

M. Biot, who from the nature of his labors in the fields of science, takes a lively interest in the discovery in question, anticipates much from the means afforded by it to carry out the analysis of some of the most delicate phenomena of nature. M. Daguerre has, it is asserted, already discovered

some new properties of light, and is still carrying on the investigation."

THE RED MAN!

After the retreat of the *ci-devant* emperor Napoleon across the Rhine, and his return to his capital, a visible change was observed in his habits and his conduct. Instead of wearing the livery of woe for the discomfiture of his plans of ambition, and the loss of his second grand army, he dismissed his usual thoughtfulness. Smiles played on his lips, and cheerfulness sat on his brow. His manners became light and easy, and his conversation lively. Business seemed to have lost its charms for him; he sought for amusement and pleasure! Balls and entertainments succeeded each other, and the Parisians began to fancy that either Napoleon was certain of making an advantageous peace with the allies whenever he thought proper, or convinced that his downfall was at hand, and therefore wished to spend the last weeks of his imperial dignity in enjoyment and ease. Another conscription had been ordered, and the legislative body had been dismissed; but these were signs of his existence, not of his activity. He remained buried in pleasure, whilst the invaders crossed the Rhine, and, rapidly approaching Paris, threatened to destroy at once his throne and the metropolis. On a sudden his conduct experienced a second change; his face resumed its deep and habitually thoughtful gloom; his attention was engrossed by the cares due to his armies; and every day witnessed new reviews of regiments, in the place of the Carrousel. Sleep could no longer seal his wakeful eyes; and his wonted activity, in which no other mortal perhaps ever equalled him, was displayed with more energy than ever. All the time he could spare from his armies and his cabinet, he bestowed on his state council. So striking an opposition between his present and his past conduct, could not fail to excite a powerful agitation in the minds of the Parisians; and to make them strive to trace up a change so abrupt, in the manners of their emperor, to its true cause. Precisely at this time, the report of an interview of Napoleon with his genius, under the shape of a mysterious Red Man, transpired. The 1st of January, 1814, early in the morning, Napoleon shut himself up in his cabinet; bidding count Mole (then councillor of state, and afterwards made grand judge of the empire), to remain in the next room, and to hinder any person from troubling him, whilst he was occupied in his cabinet. He looked more thoughtful than usual. He had not long retired to his study, when a tall man, dressed all in red, applied to Mole, pretending that he wanted to speak to the emperor. He was answered that it was not possible. "I must speak to him," said he; "go and tell him that it is the Red Man who wants him, and he will admit me." Awe by the imperious and commanding tone of that strange personage, Mole obeyed reluctantly, and tremblingly executed his dangerous errand. "Let him in," said Bonaparte, sternly.

Prompted by curiosity, Mole listened at the door, and overheard the following curious conversation. The Red Man said, "This is my third appearance before you; the first time we met was in Egypt, at the battle of the Pyramids. The second, after the battle of Wagram. I then granted you four years more, to terminate the conquest of Europe, or to make a general peace; threatening you that if you did not perform one of those two things, I would withdraw my protection from you. Now I am come, for the third and last time, to warn you that you have now but three months to complete the execution of your designs, or to comply with the proposals of peace offered you by the Allies; if you do not achieve the one, or accede to the other, all will be over with you; so remember it well." Napoleon then expostulated with him to obtain more time, on the plea that it was impossible, in so short a space, to reconquer what he had lost, or to make peace on honorable terms. "Do as you please," said the Red Man, "but my resolution is not to be shaken by entreaties, nor otherwise, and I go." He opened the door, the emperor followed, entreating him, but to no purpose; the Red Man would not stop any longer, he went away, casting on his imperial majesty a contemptuous look, and repeating in a stern voice, "three months, no longer!" Napoleon made no reply, but his fiery eyes darted fury; and he returned sullenly into his cabinet, which he did not leave the whole day.

Such were the reports that were spread in Paris three months before the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte; where they caused an unusual sensation, and created a belief that he had dealings with infernal spirits, and was bound to fulfil their will, or perish. What is more remarkable is, that in three months the last wonderful events justified the Red Man's words completely—more unfortunately than Caesar, or Henry the IV of France, these presages did but foretell his ruin, and not his death.

Who the Red Man really was, has never been known; but that such a person obtained an interview with him, seems to have been placed beyond a doubt. Even the French papers, when Bonaparte was deposed, resorted to the fact, and remarked, that his mysterious visitant's prophetic threat had been accomplished.

The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Visitor furnishes the following reminiscences relating to the early history of Wheeling:

The Zanes, the first pioneers of Western Virginia, made a settlement on the present site of Wheeling, as early as 1769. From that period until the peace of 1774, as was the case with all the first settlers of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the adjacent regions of Ohio, they were almost continually harassed by the Indians, who stole or killed their cattle and horses, destroyed their crops and murdered the settlers whenever an opportunity presented. At the time of the Peace the settlers rejoiced in the hope of a respite from the continued watching which was necessary to preserve their lives and property. But an unfortunate event soon renewed all the horrors of Indian warfare. This event was the murder of the noted Chief Cornstalk and his son Ellinipco at Point Pleasant. The Chief having prolonged his stay at the garrison, whither he had gone on peaceful business, in the full confidence of protection, the fears of the son were excited for his safety, and he crossed the river to learn what had happened to his father. While they were there news arrived that a hunter from the Fort had been slain by Indians lurking behind the bank. Notwithstanding their protestations of innocence, the Chief and his son were immediately put to death. Indian vengeance was aroused, untold suffering to the whole region was the consequence. The news reached Wheeling and the garrison were warned to be on their guard. Nevertheless there was no appearance of Indians lurking in the vicinity. One morning as

two soldiers from the Fort were passing along the road, one of them was shot while the other was allowed to return to carry the tidings. Capt. Mason, the Commander of the Fort, understanding that the Indian force was small, marched against them with only fourteen men. He was drawn into an ambush of more than four hundred Indians, and most of his men were immediately slain. Capt. Ogal reinforced him with twelve men from the Fort who shared the same fate. Out of the twenty-six only three escaped, and two of these badly wounded. Girty, the renegade, was among the Indians, and threatened the garrison with instant extermination if they resisted, but learning the determination of the garrison to hold out to the last, he retired. The Indians continued for some time in the neighborhood of the Fort, doing all the injury in their power.

There is on record an interesting anecdote of a sister of Col. Zane, which occurred about this time. The Indians were all about the Fort, and the soldiers were beginning to be disheartened, as their ammunition was nearly expended. There was plenty of powder at the house of Colonel Zane, which was situated a few rods from the Fort, and the maiden volunteered to go and fetch it. The Indians were astonished when she set out, and did not fire, merely exclaiming "a squaw! a squaw!" but when they saw her returning with her apron filled with powder, they saw her object and poured a shower of balls upon her, but she fortunately escaped to the Fort unhurt.

It is said she had just returned from a Philadelphia boarding-school. We doubt whether the boarding-school misses in these days possess the spirit of their grandmothers.

At this time the town of Wheeling was a village of not more than thirty houses; now it is one of the most flourishing of our western towns.

ON TRIFLES.

From "Proverbial Philosophy," by Martin Farquhar Tupper.

There is nothing in the earth so small that it may not produce great things,

And no swerving from a right line that may not lead eternally astray.

A landmark tree was once a seed, and the dust in the balance maketh a difference;

And the cairn is heaped high by each one flinging a pebble.

The dangerous bar in the harbor's mouth is only grains of sand;

And the shoal that wrecked a navy is the work of a colony of worms;

Yea, and a despicable gnat may madden the mighty elephant;

And the living rock is worn by the diligent flow of the brook.

Little art thou, O man, and in trifles thou contentest with thine equals—

For atoms must crowd on atoms, ere crime growth to be a giant.

A spark is a molecule of matter, yet it may kindle the world.

Vast is the mighty ocean, but drops have made it vast.

Despise not thou a small thing, either for evil or for good.

For a look may work thy ruin, or a word create thy wealth.

The walking this way or that, the casual stopping or hastening,

Hath saved life and destroyed it, hath cast down and built up fortunes.

The warrior that stood against a host may be pierced unto death by a needle;

And the saint that seareth not the fire may perish the victim of a thought.

A mote in the gunner's eye is as bad as a spike in the gun;

And the cable of a furlong is lost through an ill wrought inch.

The streams of small pleasures fill the lake of happiness;

And the deepest wretchedness of life is a continuance of petty pains.

A FUEL FOR GREASE EATERS.—The following is commended to the notice of all who eat hog and other kinds of grease:

Blindness from swallowing a piece of Fat—By Dr. Breach.—A young man of 18 years, during the prevalence of a gastric-nervous fever, induced a state of indigestion by eating to excess, and swallowing a large piece of fat without previous mastication. From this time, all appetite disappeared, the taste of the fat was perceived in the mouth, and a dull heavy ache was felt in the forehead, especially at waking in the morning.

About the fourth day, chill supervened, with vertigo, nausea and empty retching heat and permanent headache followed, the tongue assumed a dirty, yellow color, and a gastric fever commenced.

The patient also began to complain of dimness of sight, which gradually increased on the second and third day of the fever, and on the fourth he found himself entirely blind. On this his friends became alarmed, and the next day applied for medical aid. Dr. B. found the case to be gastric fever, accompanied with complete amaurosis; the pupil was unusually dilated, motionless, and insensible to light. As the nausea continued to recur, Dr. B. ordered an emetic, which brought up some impure mucus, and relieved the headache and vertigo, but not the blindness. Under the use of diluents and evacuates, the fever took a mild and favorable turn, without becoming typhoid. Towards the tenth day, the young man was fairly convalescent, but still blind. The continued use of diluents in conjunction with mild bitters effected no change. From time to time, the tongue became coated anew, and the appetite did not regain its wonted keenness, the patient still perceived, at times, the taste of fat upon the tongue, and felt assured that a piece of this substance must remain undigested in the stomach.

Dr. B. now ordered him to take one-twelfth of a grain of tartarized antimony every two hours, to diet, and drink freely of water. This treatment was continued three days, during which time, nausea and retching occurred at intervals, but no vomiting. On the fourth day, a powerful emetic was given. Free vomiting followed and a mass of fat was ejected, about half an inch in length, and of some thickness. The amaurosis diminished from this time, and in five days the sight was restored, the mouth recovered its taste, the appetite returned, and the patient was cured.

From Florida.—We learn from Tampa Bay (says the Tallahassee Floridian of the 4th inst.) that, a short time since, the hostile Indians under Neho-Stoco Matta, principal chief of the Tallahassee, with one hundred warriors, went into Tampa, and carried off all the prisoners at the post. They likewise returned the night following, and reconnoitered the post and barracks.

They refuse to come in to treat with the whites, and left word with a white man, whom they held prisoner during one night, that, if General Macomb wished to treat with them, he must come to their camp.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CASE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL GAZETTE, MAY 9.

Yesterday morning Chief Justice Gibson read the opinion of the Court on the motion for a new trial in the Presbyterian case. The opinion was brief, considering the mass of testimony, and the length of argument submitted by the counsel, stating, for the most part, merely the conclusions to which the court had arrived, without going into the reasons leading to such conclusions. It decided that the "excinding resolutions," as they are called, passed by the general assembly of 1837, were not only constitutional, but also just; that they were not to be considered in the aspect of a judicial sentence, but as legislative act; that they did nothing more than dissolve the four synods, which it was conceded the assembly had a right to do; that the act being within the power of that body, its reasons for performing it could not be reviewed by a civil tribunal; and, as the consequence of all this, that the persons claiming to be commissioners from presbyteries within the excinded synods, to the assembly of 1838, had no color of right to seats in that body. Further, the court decided that, while on these grounds the proceedings of the New School had been unjustifiable, they had been in themselves entirely irregular, even on the supposition that the excluded commissioners had been entitled to seats; that Mr. Cleveland had no right to put a question to the house; that it was evident that a separate organization was intended by the New School, and that the jury had given a verdict utterly inconsistent with the evidence.

Judge Rogers dissented from the opinion, declaring in a few words his adherence to his original judgment. A new trial was awarded.

The validity of the will of the late Rev. Jonathan L. Pomeroy, of Hampden, Mass., who died in 1836, was established by the Supreme Court in session at Northampton, last week, and the American Education Society, the American Colonization Society, the American Home Missionary Society, and the American Bible Society, will receive about \$5,600 each.

A Man of a Thousand.—A citizen of Dorchester in Massachusetts, and not the wealthiest in the town either, has paid to a baker in that place the sum of \$1832 15, within the last five years, for bread, which has been regularly distributed to the poor and infirm in the neighborhood. This is but one item, and the recipients of this bounty believe that he has bestowed double that sum in wood, provisions, and other necessaries, to themselves and others who are sick and unfortunate.

Another Newspaper Change.—The Christian Journal, published at New York, and formerly called the Cincinnati Journal, has discontinued, and its subscription list transferred to the New York Evangelist. Mr. Chester, the editor of the Journal, is to be connected for the present with the Evangelist.

Beautiful Sentiment.—The rod of the prophet at Horeb brought, not fire from the rock, but water, sweet water; so sometimes the blow of affliction, blessed by a higher power, softens the heart to the flow of the gentler affections.

ORIGIN OF WASHINGTON'S NAME.—Mr. Sparks' new Life of Washington, says that *Hertburn* was the original name of the Washington family; that the latter name was probably assumed by William de Hertburn, between the year 1261 and 1274, and that the manor was held in the male line till about the year 1400, or one hundred and thirty years. During this period the name seems to have been written *Wessington*, though it is sometimes found *Wessington*. In its subsequent changes it was probably written variously at different times, and by different branches of the family. At the Herald's College, in the "Visitation Book," (so Mr. Sparks called it,) of Northamptonshire, for the year 1618, I found the name seems to have been written *Wessington*. These persons were uncles to John and Lawrence Washington, who emigrated to Virginia.

We understand that CHARLES BENNETT, Esq. late of this town, having provided during his life for his immediate connections, after leaving by his will several legacies to his friends, has devised the residue, being the bulk of his estate, to his Executors, in Trust, for such purposes as they may consider as promising to be most beneficial to the town and trade of Alexandria.

MR. BENNETT'S LEGACY.—We mentioned, in yesterday's paper, the fact that the late Mr. CHARLES BENNETT, of this place, had, by his will, left a large portion of his estate to his executors, in trust, for the benefit of the town and trade of Alexandria. This noble act of generosity towards our town demands the gratitude of our citizens.—Mr. Bennett, by a long career of prudent and successful management of his business as a merchant, had made himself wealthy. During his life time he provided, liberally, for his connections; and, in addition, by a judicious application of his funds, for years past, has assisted the enterprise of many of our industrious mechanics and others. Attached to this town, where he had spent the most of his life, and where some of his best and most intimate friends resided, he determined to dispose of his property, (after the bestowal of such legacies as he thought proper to make,) in a manner best calculated to promote its prosperity. His executors, and the Trustees, are Hugh Smith, Robert Taylor, and Phineas Jamney, Esqs. These gentlemen are experienced and judicious citizens; and, like our public benefactor, every way interested in the prosperity of the town. We are glad, therefore, that the fund has been left to their discretion and management, confident that they will cause it to be used to the best advantage. The fund to be thus applied, has not yet been correctly estimated. It probably amounts to near one hundred and forty thousand dollars.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A NEW INSTITUTION.—Female Industry.—We learn that a memorial is now in circulation in this city for signatures, which proposes the incorporation, by the Legislature, of a Philadelphia Manuacuring and Clothing establishment, designed for the exclusive benefit of poor and indigent females dependent upon their own efforts for support. The design is, to have a company incorporated with a capital of from \$20,000 to \$100,000, and to employ none but females in the establishment, with the exception merely of such a number of foremen or superintendents as may be found absolutely essential. The object is, to manufacture only such goods as are suited to the Southern and Western markets; and thus to avoid all interference either with the tailors or retail dealers of Philadelphia. Mr. Jeremiah James is the author of the measure, which, if followed out in the true spirit of economy and philanthropy, will no doubt be productive of the happiest results. Our estimable fellow-citizen M. Carey, has, by constant efforts, excited much attention to the subject of female industry, and any plan that is calculated to promote the interest as well as happiness of a large and meritorious class of the community, without interfering improperly with the honest pursuits of other branches of society, will no doubt meet with very general encouragement.—*Phil. Inq.*

The Savannah Republican states that the Chatham Silk Company, located in that county, had lately sold six hundred thousand morus multicaulis trees, all grown in that vicinity, to be delivered in November next.

IRON MOUNTAIN IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville City Gazette says, Kentucky contains a most extraordinary bank of iron ore. It is a hill (rising considerably above the surface) of many hundred acres area, and the ore to the depth of seventeen feet can be had with little or no stripping.—From an estimate made it has been found that it would supply sixteen blast furnaces of the first class for fifty years.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—There is no feeble words in it, such as are often made by an effeminate people; but every part of the fabric is of good old materials, or approved new ones. There is no thought, or shade of a thought, that the English language is not capable of conveying to the mind, if used by a judicious, learned, and spirited writer; in the use of language, to gain, or to defend a point, much depends upon the skill and judgment of the writer or speaker. The vocabulary of angels would fail to patronize a thought, that would wake the genius or mend the heart, in the mouth of dullness or piffy. The soul of the writer or speaker, must breathe into his language the breath of life. The earthly particles must be melted, as it were, into the ethereal, to give to a composition the spirit of intelligence and genius.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The late eminent Judge Sir Allen Park, once said, at a public meeting in the City of London: "We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from which they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the age of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object round us which does not wear a different aspect because of the light of Christian hope."

How the Pilgrim Fathers served Duellists.—The following account of the first duel fought in New England, and the second political offence committed in the Plymouth Colony, we take from a work entitled "The New England Chronology." The date of the event is June 25th, 1621.

"The second offence is the first duel fought in New England, upon a challenge to single combat, with sword and dagger, between Edward Dory and Edward Leider, servants of Mr. Hopkins. Both being wounded, the one in the hand, the other in the thigh, they are adjudged by the whole company to have their head and feet tied together, and so to lie for twenty-four hours, without meat or drink; which is begun to be inflicted. But within an hour, because of their great pains, at their own and their masters' humble request, upon promise of better carriage, they are released by the Governor.—*Penn. Observer.*

Transylvania University.—We learn from the Lexington Intelligencer, that in addition to liberal donations from individuals, the City Council of Lexington, by an ordinance passed unanimously, has made a grant of \$70,000 to the University and its departments, of which \$20,000 are to be applied to the Morrison School, \$50,000 to the law department, and \$5,000 to the medical department. Besides this grant, the Transylvania Institute has received a fund exceeding \$30,000 for the Academic department, which it is expected will be increased to \$40,000. A new and splendid edifice is to be erected immediately for the medical department, and a library and apparatus provided. For the library of the law department, purchases to the amount of \$5000 are to be made.

We understand that the Georgetown Broom Factory has been forced to suspend operations for the present season in consequence of the scarcity of the Broom Corn. The enterprising proprietors have pledged themselves to give \$100 per ton for any quantity of the article that may be delivered to them during the coming season. According to a late statement made in the Advocate by Messrs. G. T. Mason & Co., farmers can plant no crop that will yield so large and certain profit, while they can always find a ready market in Georgetown. They have on hand a large quantity of prime seed, which will be sold low to those desirous of planting.—*Potomac Advocate.*

The Alexandria Gazette states that no more than half the quantity of fish have been barreled at the fisheries this season that there were last, in consequence of the great demand for fresh fish this year, and their being taken from the landings in wagons, &c.

Spring.—Who does not feel the revivifying effects of this balmy "spring time of year?" Old winter, like the sailor King, William the Fourth, has deceased, full of days, and storms, and tempests, and the Virgin Spring, like the little William, ascends the throne, young, ardent, beautiful, blooming and beloved! It is even as the first-born violet of the season, twined with tendrils of the vine; her sceptre is a rose-bush, just budding into life—her robe, the grass green mantle of the fields. The little spring birds herald her ascent to the throne, and at the sound all nature starts with joyful gladness! The mountain rill bursts at one bound its icy fetters, and shouts for liberty—then rushes to the vale below to meet its summer friends, who bring chaplets of leaf and flower to greet its return, and strew its path with opening blossoms. The sky smiles in gladness from its eyes of azure, as it dashes away the tears and snows of winter—the sun beams full softer and purer on the earth—twilight lengthens, and seems to linger, loathe to leave the world—lovers bid good night again, and again, while each adieu affords a fresh food for converse, and protracts the parting, which must come at last!

Every thing breaths of light and life and perfume—the hill, the vale—the field, the grove—sky and land—earth and water, are all sweeter and balmier. Today a swelling bud greets the eye, tomorrow an opening blossom, next a tender leaflet, born of Spring and sunshine, is cradled by the breeze, and next the gorgeous flower, in all its beauty bursts into existence, the type of female loveliness.

Go then among the fields—inhal the soft morning breezes, and enjoy the balmy coolness of the twilight. Let the lilies of your winter revolve be displaced by the rosy hues of juncid health. Laugh, run, leap, and exultate all nature, while enjoying the season of flowers; then will health and joy commingle in your sports—pale disease will fly appalled—the step becoming more elastic—the eye rekindle with renovated vigor, while cheerfulness will join the train, and

"Shake thousand odors from her dewy wings!"

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.—THOMAS PURSELL has just imported per ship John Marshall, from Liverpool, (direct,) and from other sources, a large assortment of the above articles, of the newest patterns and shapes, and expects in a few days ten packages of India, French, and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, &c. which, with his former stock, make his assortment extensive and complete. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail at the Alexandria and Northern prices.

He solicits a call from his friends and the Public generally, assuring them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

A good assortment of Common Ware, suitable for groceries, &c.

P. S.—First quality Stone-ware, at the factory prices, in boxes. Knives and Forks, Spoons, Waiters, Britains Ware, German Silver, &c. Lamps of almost all descriptions, and Lampwicks and Glasses.

Nov. 24—

NEW SPRING GOODS.—We have just received

1 case light ground muslins, very cheap

1 do light rich prints

30 dozen bleached cotton hose

25 pieces soft finish Irish linens

1 case white cambrics

Feb. 23—

PURE UNDESSED IRISH LINENS.—Just received—100 pieces Irish linens, very cheap

GEORGE SWEENEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel.

July 25.

CANVASS.—We have just received, which will

be sold low by the piece

3 bales Canvass No. 1.

3 do do No. 2.

The above is Smith's best make.

Feb 9

BRADLEY & CATLETT.